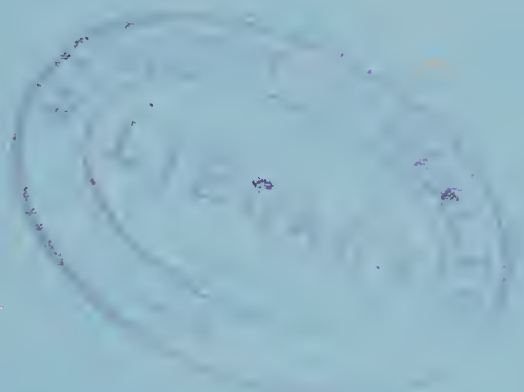




Libby



**THE HEALTH
OF
SHIPLEY
1955**



SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Shipley Urban District Council

1955



1955

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

INTRODUCTION.

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1955 was dry and sunny, particularly the summer months of July and August. Apart from an epidemic of Measles during the first six months, there was no major outbreak of infection.

Statistics.

The Birth Rate continues to fall gradually: 15.2, 14.6, 14.4 in the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 respectively. Infantile Mortality over the same period fell 26.2, 21.0, and 19.3, but the saving in infant life that this represents does not compensate for too few births. It is perhaps worthy of note that all infant deaths occurred during the first month of life.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels and Cancer constitute not only a terminal factor in old age, but an increasing threat to middle life. It is increasingly evident that we must focus our health education on the middle age to eliminate preventable degenerations in later years.

Infectious Disease.

Nearly 700 cases of Measles were notified. It is a tribute to the health of children that no serious complications occurred. The improvement in the returns for Dysentery and Food Poisoning only stress the need for continued vigilance and a high standard of personal hygiene.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Only the Park Street Day Nursery remains, the other Nurseries having been closed. References are made throughout the report to the Domiciliary Services, Clinic facilities and co-operation with related Medical Services.

Housing.

Remarkable progress has been effected in slum clearance and re-housing. Under the able Chairmanship of Mrs. Hill the Housing Committee have indeed effected a transformation in living standards that cried for reform. Indeed I consider the decisions of your Council as implemented the major contribution to Public Health in 1955.

In July Nab Wood Crematorium opened for public service, and your Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health have been approved as referees by the Home Office.

I wish to express appreciation of the interest shown by the members of the Health Committee, and in particular Councillor John Lancaster the Chairman. Furthermore I am indebted for the constant advice and help of the Senior Officials of the Council, and the continued keen work and loyalty of the Health Department staff.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEE - 1955-56

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor F. Thornton, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock.

Councillor T. E. Hainsworth, Councillor G. A. Shaw,
 „ Mrs. C. L. Hill, „ A. Swift
 „ S. W. Sharpe „ Mrs. C. Turner,
 Councillor T. W. Warburton.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	...	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer	... ..	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	R. Whitehead, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. R. Clark, Cert. S.I.B. F. Carroll, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.
Senior Clerk	...	F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerks

J. Coldwell, S. Fawthrop.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	...	...	2,183
Population at 1951 Census	...	...	32,680
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	...	...	10,408
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	...	...	0.73
Number of private households at 1951 Census	...	...	10,780

Statistical Summary for 1955 and Comparison with 1954

			1954.	1955.
Area of district in acres	...	...	2,184	2,184
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	32,780	32,470
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	11,088	10,955
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£213,630	£215,484
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	...	£845	£850
Births—Total (Live and Still births)	...	...	492	478
Live births		Male		Female
Legitimate	...	246	...	201
Illegitimate	...	10	...	10
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		256	...	211
			477	467
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	14.6	14.4
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.02	1.02
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	14.8	14.7
Still births		Male		Female
Legitimate	...	4	...	7
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		4	...	7
			15	11
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	30.5	23.0
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc	...	...	76	74

Deaths.

	1954.	1955
Male	187	207
Female	185	202
Total	<u>372</u>	<u>409</u>
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 resident population)	11.3	12.6
Area Comparability factor	0.99	0.99
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resi- dent population)	11.3	12.5
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	47	48
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	10	9
Rate per 1,000 live births	21.0	19.3
Legitimate infants	10	8
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.9	17.9
Infants under age 28 days	6	9
Rate per 1,000 live birth	12.6	19.3
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	1	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	2.03	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	75	62
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.29	1.91
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	2
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.18	0.06
All forms of Tuberculosis	7	2
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.21	0.06

Social Conditions.

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carry out all the processes in the manufacture but other factories confine themselves to one or more such as Woolscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The population of Shipley live in approximately 10,955 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck to the south of the river. Extension has taken place to high land at Wrose, West Royd and Windhill Crag. Since 1946 housing sites have been acquired and building proceeds on each site. A further estate is in course of erection near the Coach Road, Baildon, on the northern bank of the River Aire opposite Saltaire. Open spaces aggregate 206 acres, 10% of the district and notable among these are Northcliffe Playing Fields and Golf Course. The highly situate and rapidly extending district of Wrose which abuts on Bradford is within the Urban District. The shopping area is central, convenient and the administrative area adjoins the Town Hall. The community is predominantly artisan, hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest.

Population and Employment

The Registrar General in his Returns for 1951 on the Yorkshire West Riding has compiled a series of interesting statistics. A few of the more important have been extracted and are given below:—

Population of Shipley	1921	...	...	28,282
	1931	...	...	30,238
	1951	...	...	32,680
	(Males 15,206 Females 17,474)			

Intercensal increase	...	1921 to 1931—6.9%
		1931 to 1951—8.1%
		(4.7% by births and deaths.)

Acreage	...	...	...	2,183
Persons per acre	...	...	...	15
Private households	...	...	...	10,780
Population in same	...	...	...	32,451
Separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	10,408
Rooms occupied	...	...	...	44,157
Density of occupation	...	...	...	0.73 persons per room

(1.9% of persons at more than 2 per room)

Population statistics are representative of the West Riding conurbation. There is a numerical preponderance of women, and a high percentage of women workers both married and unmarried. The natural increase in population is balanced by migration. The population itself is youthful, since factories attract young workers. As a consequence the birth rate of Shipley tends to be higher than adjoining places.

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:—

“With the exception of a little short time working in some sections of the textile industry, full employment has been maintained throughout the year.

Two of the large textile firms in the district have recruited Italian women workers under the Bulk Recruitment Scheme.

One employer through the help of the British Council for Aid to Refugees, found employment and accommodation for two Yugo Slavs and one Albanian from European Refugee camps. All three were mothers of young children.

This has helped to ease the situation in the Spinning section of the industry, although the demand for labour continues.”

General Public Health Service for the Area.

Throughout the Division Doctors have co-operated closely with all the Services. These, of course, include the Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Home Helps. The Office staff continually deals with service related to Infectious Disease, problems of the Aged, work in the home, Clinics, Nurseries, Schools and Factories.

Hospital Liaison.

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member of the Subcommittee of Bradford “A” Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt’s Hospital and Shipley Maternity Home.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke’s Hospital, Thornton View, the Children’s Hospital and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Shipley Maternity Home

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Admissions are arranged by Matron in consultation with Doctors and the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of patients are notified to the Health Department, and Midwives visit mothers and their babies until the twenty-eighth day. Thereafter the Health Visitor is responsible for home contact with mother and child.

Health Centres.

Somerset House Mother and Child Health Centre.

Previous reports should be considered as to the details of accommodation and services rendered. A rapid increase in the overall scope of work taxes accommodation, and early consideration will have to be given to possible extension. With the considerable demolition and building developments in the central area, it is perhaps regrettable that opportunity has not availed for the erection of an entirely new Health Centre for the town.

Wrose.

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and an Evening Book Centre.

Salt's Hospital.

Salt's is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. The services provided include:—

(a)	Physiotherapy	...	...	Daily.
(b)	Light Therapy	...	...	„
(c)	Out-patients	...	...	„
(d)	X-Ray	...	...	„
(e)	Consultant Surgeon (visits)	...		Tuesday morning.
(f)	Consultant Physician	...		On call.

Staff:—Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

Ambulance Depot

This is situated at Dockfield Road. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for a report on the Service, from which the following extracts are taken:—

1. Patients

(a) Admissions	...	...	...	1,354
(b) Discharges	...	...	...	765
(c) Transfers	...	...	...	315
(d) Out Patients	...	...	...	10,181
(e) Accident	...	...	...	466

13,081

2. Analysis of Patients

Male	...	...	...	5,034
Female	...	...	...	8,047
Stretcher	...	...	...	3,393
Sitting	...	...	...	9,688
Child	...	...	...	645
Baby	...	...	...	402

3. Further Analysis of Total.

Patients in Para. 1 less

(d) and (e).

Urgent	...	...	...	...	813
Maternity	...	...	...	...	123
Infectious	...	...	...	...	21
Mental	...	...	...	...	22
Gen. Patients	...	...	...	...	1,455
Journeys	...	...	...	...	2,469
Miles	...	...	...	...	49,979

It has not been possible to differentiate between patients living in Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The number of patients during the year increased by 4% which is a lower figure than ever before recorded. Stretcher cases remain constant, and there was little change in the amount of accident work.

Mr. Whittaker states there has been no major changes in policy, and little other development than the change of site of the Radio Station from Chevin to Queensbury, which has done much to improve radio cover for the area.

Crematorium.

On the 11th of July, 1955 Nab Wood Crematorium was opened for public service. Until December 31st, 223 bodies were cremated of whom 81 were residents of Shipley Urban District.

Day Nurseries

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire offers accommodation for 50 children. The building is ad hoc, with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) if the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

Domiciliary Services.

Care of the Aged

The Shipley Old People's Welfare Association formed in 1949 secured a wide representation of local Organisations, and largely by its own efforts has been responsible for generous contributions to the life of the elderly person in Shipley. Mr. Ernest Pears, the Honorary Secretary and Clerk of Shipley Council, points out that there are some 3,800 people over 65, and of these 2,300 are actually over 70. 300 elderly people live alone, and 300 old people live in Council flats and bungalows. 110 persons resident on Council Estates are visited daily under a Council scheme.

Some 250 attend the four Havens open each week, at the Saltaire Institute Tuesday, the Carnegie Library Wednesday, the Salvation Army Citadel Thursday, and the Wrose Clinic Thursday. A list of 200 old people who are visited regularly by members of the Committee has been prepared. This has taken no account of an enormous range of personal, private and group interest in the welfare of the aged. As a typical example, there was a Christmas distribution of bags of coal to hundreds of elderly people in their homes through one important Voluntary Organisation.

The Health Department staff are in continual contact with elderly people in their own homes.

Reference is made in each appropriate section to the work of the Health Visitor, District Nurse and Home Help in this connection.

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Three full time Nurses serve Shipley and interchange relief duties with the Nurse in Baildon. Occasional holiday and sickness relief is forthcoming from a part-time Nurse. One Nurse and the Relief Nurse have authorised use of cars in their duties.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases.	Number of Visits.
Shipley	...	...	...	268	6,493
Bingley	...	...	...	233	7,602
Baildon	...	...	...	105	2,159
Denholme	...	...	...	32	815
Totals—Division...				638	17,069

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Health Education Propaganda.

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Progress has been recorded in the establishment of Care and After Care Service, and an increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital. Entirely satisfactory arrangements exist with the Tuberculosis Service, Infectious Disease Service and Maternity Home, and arrangements have been made for notification of admission and discharge from the Keighley Group Hospitals.

At the Bradford 'A' and 'B' Groups liaison by letter and telephone between Almoner and Health Visitor on behalf of Shipley residents is close. Notification of either admission or discharge, which in the case of school children and aged persons would be important to the Health Department, is not practised.

For persons discharged from hospital, District Nurses provide from stock minor equipment such as bed pans, rubber sheets, air rings, and larger items, e.g. mattresses and invalid chairs, are supplied from divisional stocks. Extra milk on the advice of the Chest Physician is supplied to the Tuberculous, and such matters as provision of Home Helps, District Nurses, attention to housing needs, reference to National Assistance Board, Welfare Officers and help from Charities such as the Salts Trust, are all matters within the province of After Care.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Three families were admitted during 1955.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Morecambe.

There are seven Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 48 children were admitted during 1955.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are eleven Recuperative Homes for adults. 14 cases were admitted during 1955.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Home Help Service.

During 1955 the demand for the services of Home Helps continued steadily to increase. Difficulties encountered during the early months of the year when the demand exceeded the authorised supply, returned towards autumn, and there was an ever-present danger of surpassing our establishment.

Recruitment of suitable women as Home Helps against the competitive claims of industry continues to prove a problem. The majority of women are in need of full-time regular employment, and are wary of working for the Service without guaranteed work. Those anxious to obtain part-time employment are invariably married women with young children, and while their work has, in the main, been of a high standard and greatly appreciated by the public, there is an ever-present possibility of absence on account of the children.

The greatest need occurs in relation to the aged, many of whose relatives are in employment, and, having children of their own, are unable to care for the old people. In some cases the elderly are neglected by relatives and left entirely dependent upon help from the Service.

Occasionally Home Helps attending cases over a long period and giving entire satisfaction, are persuaded to work privately in the household. Although this saves hours, it deprives the Service of personnel.

Withal the Service is much appreciated, especially by aged persons living alone, and by elderly couples when illness befalls. Fears of having to give up their homes are quickly dispelled by practical help given by kindly, cheerful women.

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.				Number of Cases.		Hours employed.		%
Maternity	...	...	...	74	...	5,452	...	8.2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	...	265	...	0.4
Chronic Sick: Aged	...	...	...	301	...	50,703	...	76.1
	Infirm	...	...	28	...	5,310	...	8.0
Others	...	...	...	60	...	4,987	...	7.5
				465		66,717		100

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority and the Divisional Office of the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors for Shipley and Baildon and the Divisional Mental Health Social Worker are accommodated in the department. Although space is limited, every effort is made to meet the public need and encourage maximum co-operation between respective Officers, e.g., there is intimate relationship between the work of the Health Visitor and her colleagues, the Midwife and District Nurse; and there is frequent contact between the Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor. Indeed the whole future of the department depends upon intensive team work. I have in previous Reports referred to the high percentage of work not of a routine character. Claims on the attention of the department are not easy to foresee, and yet all urgencies must be met. At Officer level considerable progress is being made in our relationships with the Regional Board, Welfare Authorities and Voluntary Societies.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Shipley	
	...	853	...	510
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	151	559	45	342
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	7	44	7	41
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	1	10	—	8
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	3	—	1
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	6	12	4	9
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	10	—	6
Other Specimens	3	47	3	44

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year was characterised by the absence of Poliomyelitis: low incidence of bowel infections, and the high peak of Measles epidemic. Measles.

The returns of the first half of the year exemplified the biennial epidemic prevalence of Measles. From January to June 677 of an annual total of 683 cases were notified. Only in the last twenty years

has the seriousness of Measles diminished. A gradual reduction in virulence, and a fall in the number of complicated cases is represented by the fact that only 7 cases were admitted to Hospital, and there were no deaths from the disease. It is indeed fortunate that the mild infection and the use of anti-biotics has eliminated the damage to eyes, ears and lung with which Measles was only too frequently associated. 671 cases were under 10 years of age. These returns represent a comparative failure in prevention, although higher standards of living, of maternal care, and the physique of the young child, of social conditions, and last but not least medical treatment, have contributed to relative absence of sequelae.

Whooping Cough.

31 cases were notified. No deaths were ascribed to the infection. Vaccine is available through the West Riding County Council Scheme, and helps to some extent in prevention, and in a larger degree attenuation of the attack. Again, improved standards of physique and care of the child is largely responsible for the improvement in mortality.

Scarlet Fever.

45 cases were notified during the year, of whom 24 were admitted to hospital. The disease, as in Measles and in Whooping Cough, remains mild and relatively free of complications, which fortunately, when they do occur, are sensitive to anti-biotics. The infectious carrier condition too seems to have diminished in the community. Close vigilance is exercised by Health Visitors in inspecting nose, ear and throats of non contacts. Again anti-biotics are useful in relieving the carrier condition.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

We enjoyed a year of relative freedom from major outbreaks of intestinal infections. Only 3 cases of Sonnei and 2 of Food Poisoning were notified. There is no evidence, however, which would lead me to believe that these returns indicate a radical improvement in personal hygiene. Some progress is admittedly effected. Undoubtedly the public are more conscious of the need for higher standards in personal cleanliness, particularly relating to toilet. I make, therefore, no apology for reiterating in the next two paragraphs what is vital information that should be known by all people who influence the personal habits of the population.

The acute case and symptomless excreter of germs remains the prevalent source of infection. Contamination of food, food utensils, toys, dust are all secondary to defective personal habits, and poor housing and grouping of high susceptibles contributory factors. Recurrence of infection within the family group usually indicates a low standard of hygiene. Indeed infectious Gastro Enteritis is a useful criterion of the level of hygiene in an area. Its continued presence,

a high infection rate, a rapid spread within the family and unusual difficulty in eradication are all indications of the need to review the public health attack on defective personal habits.

Special attention is required for children who cannot toilet themselves. Thorough cleansing of lavatory seats, chains, door handles, chamber pots, napkins and linen, play-room floors, crockery and food utensils, and full attention to cleanliness and ventilation of rooms would reduce the risk from infected individuals and dust. Early consultation with the family Doctor followed by prompt treatment when the first suspicious case appears, with a practical policy of room isolation would reduce much absence from work and school and unnecessary infection of other members of the family. Children suffering from diarrhoea should on no account be allowed to mix with other children, since acute cases are even more infectious than the unsuspected carrier.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

The relative infrequency of Scabies and the low demand for public cleansing accommodation, together with the demolition of Spurr Road Cleansing Centre in the central area scheme led me to advise Shipley to combine with neighbouring authorities to meet the possible occasional case. Where possible disinfection is carried out in the home. Similarly, Scabies can in a vast majority of cases be eliminated by prompt treatment through the family Doctor. No cases were brought to my attention during 1955.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.						
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14 Total
Primary course	...	259	190	42	25	19	47	— 582
Reinforcing injection...		—	—	—	5	63	516	1 585

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1941:—

Last course		Age at 31st December, 1955				Total
of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	
1951-1955	...	41	1947	3135	535	5658
1950 and before	...	—	—	1436	2686	4122

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

Age at Final Injection:

Under six months	...	4
Six months to one year	...	164
1 to 2	...	85
2 to 3	...	17
3 to 4	...	12
Total		282

Number of children at 31st December, 1955 who had completed a course of immunisation:—

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
44	221	236	186	107	44	25	20	883

Smallpox Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:-

		Age at date of vaccination					Total
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	
Primary	...	318	21	12	10	16	377
Re-vaccination	...	—	—	2	13	72	87

B.C.G. 1955.

Parents of 13 year old children who attend Secondary Schools are offered B.C.G. vaccination for the children. The Mantoux test is first applied to determine whether the child has already acquired resistance against Tuberculosis. Where such resistance is absent B.C.G. is administered. 403 children had Mantoux tests, and of these 307 were vaccinated. Subsequent tests to ascertain the degree of immunity developed are made in the succeeding year.

In addition to the 13 year old group, the Chest Physician and his staff offer B.C.G. immunisation to contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. These numbered 82.

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1955.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	15	4	19	25	16	41
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	...	—	...	—	—
Cases receiving training:—						
In Occupational Centres ...	11	4	15	2	2	4
At home ...	—	—	—	1	2	3
Action taken during year:—						
Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	—	1	3	—	3
Died or removed from Area ...	—	—	—	—	1	1

Bye-Laws

(in force related to Public Health).

Shipley U.D.C.

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

W.R.C.C. Bye-Laws.

(Local Government Act 1888, and other Acts).

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.

Carrying Offal through streets.

Street Cries.

Spitting in Certain Public Places.

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.

Suppression of Litter.

Control of Wireless, Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is $95\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, by three main dykes—Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of $27\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbosolvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of

the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

Work on the development of additional small springs on the Gathering Grounds at Fenny Shaw, authorised under the above Agreement, was commenced during the year.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except three, where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply. Restrictions on the use of hose pipes for washing cars and watering gardens were introduced during the last three months of the year. Apart from this it was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	=	1,214,500 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	=	37.4 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	=	980,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	=	30.2 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	=	234,500 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the “collection” or storage side of the under-

taking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1955, and the results are tabulated below:—

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Untreated Water				Treated Water						
Shipley Collection (samples)				Shipley Water Supply (samples)				Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)		
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impounding	Impounding Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain-cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Reservoirs Upper	Bank Town Lower	Samples High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
0—2	28	18	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	11	—	—	12	12	12	12
3—25	10	—	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26—49	1	—	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 and over	4	—	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chemical Examinations.

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for September, 1955, is set out below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES					Shipley Water Supply		Bradford Supply for Shipley	
(results in parts per million)					High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	120	120	100	140
Chloride	...	...	...	...	16	16	12	14
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	40	50	35	45
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Manganese	...	...	...	...	—	0.1	—	—
Aluminium	...	...	...	...	—	1.0	—	—
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.16
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.35	0.17	—	—
pH value	...	...	...	...	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.8
Iron	...	...	...	...	—	—	0.08	0.08
Silica	...	...	...	...	11	5	—	—

Plumbo-Solvency.

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1955 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies.

At the close of the year there were only three isolated houses, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources. Seven samples of water from these sources all proved to be satisfactory.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my tenth Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department.

Housing.

During 1955 the Council's clearance programme continued without diminution. The remainder of the houses included in the Wood End Compulsory Purchase Order were demolished and the erection of three storey flats commenced. This operation required the re-housing of 23 families and the demolition of another 51 houses. In connection with the Central area redevelopment, 131 houses were demolished and the rest will be cleared during the first half of 1956. Further areas were represented to the Ministry as follows:-

1. Shipley (Briggate, Windhill) Clearance Area, comprising 26 houses, one house and shop and two basement kitchens.
2. Shipley (Crag Road) Clearance Area, 1955, comprising 30 houses and one house and shop.
3. Shipley (Valley Road—West) Clearance Area, 1955, comprising 83 houses, four houses and shops and five lock-up shops and one house used as a storeroom.

Inquiries were held by the Ministry in 1955 with regard to the first two areas mentioned, but no decision was communicated to the Council until 1956. With the completion of the demolition of the Central area and the areas mentioned above, some 509 houses, out of 801 included in the Council's Five Year Programme, will have been dealt with and the majority will be pulled down before the end of 1956.

The number of back-to-back houses was reduced to 2364 and these include many of a superior type, which, as mentioned in previous reports, could be modernised by the provision of bath, hot water and indoor sanitation.

At the end of the year guidance was still being awaited from the Ministry regarding improvement grants for this type of property.

Improvement Grants.

Seventeen grants, all to owner/occupiers were approved during the year.

Public Cleansing.

The problem of recruiting suitable staff for refuse collection was again apparent. With a normal establishment of seventeen, 36 men were employed during the year on this work as compared with 31 during the previous year and 57 in 1953. The high rate of employment in the district and the wages offered in industry make recruitment no easy matter.

Salvage.

Income from materials recovered from house refuse showed an increase of £1,003 over that for the previous financial year and it is pleasing to record that this was not due to any large increase in prices but to increased collections of all classes of material, particularly waste paper. The total income from salvage since 1939 is now £50,245. Waste paper and cardboard sold during the last 16 years totals 4,535 tons.

Staff.

Staff changes which have occurred over the past few years continued and Mr. Robert Whitehead, who joined the staff in July, 1954, as District Sanitary Inspector, left after twelve months' service and took up an appointment in Douglas, Isle of Man; he was succeeded by Mr. F. Carroll from Bradford. To all the members of the staff I extend my sincere thanks for their assistance during the year and especially to the foreman and members of the cleansing department, who, despite the very severe weather during the latter part of the year, and the continuing shortage of staff, carried out their arduous and often unpleasant duties in a very creditable manner.

I desire also to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support during the year and to record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of all the Council Officials.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. FARNDALE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

269 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 12 compared with 1954. These are listed below:—

Housing defects	91
Overcrowding	4
Choked drains or sewers	27
Water supply	5
Defective drains	12
Verminous houses	10
Rats or mice infestations	66
Miscellaneous	54

Inspections.

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	342
Tents, Vans and Sheds	2
Refuse Receptacles	10
Cinemas	2
Offensive Trades	10
Piggeries	34
Knacker's Premises	3

Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Abatement:—								
(1) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
(2) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Quarry Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
Pet Animals Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Incinerator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Common yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
House drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intercepting trap taken out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burst water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New water services provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anti-flooding gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically ...	128
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements ...	77
Drains tested by Volatile Test ...	13
Drains opened for examination ...	3
Drains tested by smoke ...	19

Sanitary Accommodation

The number of waste water closets in the town was reduced by 72, this was rather less than in previous years due to the shortage of labour and transfer of workmen to urgent work in the central area. The total number of closets of this type remaining at the end of the year was 344, which is rather more than half the number in existence when the conversion scheme started in October, 1953.

Summary of Works carried out.

W.C.s provided to existing houses ...	26
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired ...	8
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets ...	72
Waste water closets abolished ...	3
W.C. pedestals renewed... ..	15
W.C. seats provided or repaired ...	3
W.C.s cleansed and lime-washed ...	10
W.C. walls repaired ...	8
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor...	532
Water closets abolished ...	7
Soil pipes repaired ...	21
Miscellaneous repairs ...	85

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1955.

		Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Movable Privy Privies.	Privy Pails.
North Ward	...	2,215	129	1	8
South Ward	...	2,591	141	2	2
East Ward	...	2,584	—	2	0
West Ward	...	2,883	10	3	4
Central Ward	...	1,809	64	0	0
Totals	...	12,082	344	8	14

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 14 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

29 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises.

Offensive Trades in the District include the following: 2 Tripe Boilers; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Melter; 1 Gut Scraper.

Ten inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1955.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Statutory Notices.

Outstanding, 1954	...	...	...	69
Served during 1955	...	...	...	76
Complied with, 1955	...	...	...	75
Outstanding, 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	70

Informal Notices.

Outstanding, 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	90
Served during 1955	...	...	...	742
Complied with, 1955	...	...	...	749
Outstanding, 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	83

Rodent Destruction.

Rodent control work is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 257 visits were made by the Sanitary staff to various premises and land.

136 minor infestations were dealt with during the year. 158 bodies were found. Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers. Details of the infestations treated are as follows:—

Private dwellings	...	...	...	92
Business Premises	...	...	...	28
School Premises including canteen	...	...	...	5
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	6
Other Premises	...	...	...	5

All Council properties were inspected periodically, baiting being carried out as required at the Cleansing Depot, Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and at the Public Abattoir.

The use of Warfarin as a poison was considerably extended during the year and there is no doubt, in my opinion, that this is by far the best of the poisons now available for practical disinfestation. One result of using this poison is the reduced number of bodies found and whilst this may sometimes be taken as an indication that the treatment has not been successful as with other poisons, results have shown that one hundred per cent clearance can be obtained with one treatment.

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories with power	180
Factories without power	...	...	...	11
Total				191

Number of inspections of factories:—

(a) With Mechanical power	49
(b) Without mechanical power	0
(c) Outworkers	2
Number of Preliminary Notices served	4
„ Statutory Notices served	0
„ Preliminary Notices complied with	3
„ Statutory Notices complied with	0

Smoke Abatement.

337 smoke observations were made. 5 contraventions of the Council's Smoke Bye-laws were discovered and dealt with.

No Statutory Notices were served during the year.

Generally speaking the emission of black smoke for any extended period is most unusual and very little trouble was experienced in obtaining compliance with the byelaw which allows up to three minutes black smoke in each period of thirty minutes. Proposed new legislation, however, will probably require much greater care in the operation of fuel burning appliances, as it is highly probable that in future the emission of black smoke will be entirely prohibited and only smoke of a very much less density than black will be allowed and then only for short periods.

The provision of smokeless fuel burning grates was insisted upon in connection with the approval of Improvement Grants, but unfortunately no power exists at the moment to ensure the use of coke or other smokeless fuel.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House Station.

Month	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit — Tons per square mile —	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	Sulphur Estimation Mg/day, 1000cm. ² of Lead Peroxide
January, 1955	No result	—	bottle broken	due to severe frost	
February	No result	—	bottle broken	due to severe frost	
March	1.03	6.90	7.57	14.47	20.3
April	0.15	7.83	3.45	11.28	10.8
May	2.87	8.16	10.79	18.95	11.9
June	0.92	6.17	4.42	10.59	6.7
July	0.97	8.10	3.15	11.25	5.9
August	0.62	7.00	4.55	11.55	8.2
September	0.72	6.87	3.15	10.02	8.6
October	0.51	5.88	5.11	10.99	11.4
November	1.33	3.88	8.10	11.98	5.6
December	1.13	16.56	3.35	19.91	21.0
Totals	10.25	77.35	53.64	130.99	110.4

Rainfall as measured at the Sewage Works was 1.2 inches in January and 1.41 inches in February, giving a total estimated rainfall for the year of 12.86 inches, an unusually low figure.

Shops Act.

Eight visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation. No notices were served.

Lethal Chamber.

The electric lethal chamber at the Cleansing Depot was again extensively used. During the year 239 dogs and 231 cats were dealt with; these figures show an increase of 25 dogs and 24 cats as compared with 1954.

The provision of this apparatus has proved an extremely valuable asset to the town. Ailing and stray animals can be painlessly put away instead of, as formerly, being allowed to roam the streets or be destroyed by methods which were not always humane. Thanks are due to the R.S.P.C.A. who installed the chamber and who carry out all repairs, as required, without cost to the Council. No charge is made but a voluntary contribution to the funds of the R.S.P.C.A. can be made by persons using the facilities provided.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

for the period April 1st, 1955 to March 31st, 1956.

For the second consecutive year, the winter proved to be of unusual severity with heavy falls of snow in December, January and February. Considerable dislocation occurred in the work of the department, in particular the heavy snowfall on 20th December, 1955, combined with the Christmas holidays resulted in collections being very much interrupted. The recruitment of staff proved to be difficult throughout the year and this together with the impossibility of obtaining temporary staff at holiday periods made the work of the regular staff even heavier than would normally have been the case. Apart from this exceptional period, the intervals between collections varied from seven to nine days.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse disposal continued normally at the three refuse tips with the incinerator being used for the disposal of trade refuse, animal carcasses, etc. Apart from two small tip fires which were put out within a few hours, very little trouble was experienced. The practice of dusting the tip surfaces early in the year with gammexane powder proved to be of considerable assistance in restricting the breeding of crickets which usually appear after spells of hot dry weather.

In spite of the very hot, dry summer, with conditions very favourable for this insect, the numbers were kept down and very few complaints were received.

SALVAGE.

It is pleasing to report a very substantial increase in the amount of waste paper collected during the year. The total of 436 tons of waste paper and cardboard was 58 tons above the figure for 1954, whilst the amount of salvage collected increased by 84 tons, with an increase in revenue of £1,003. The salvage bonus scheme was maintained throughout the year and £548 was distributed to the men in the department.

Details of materials sold and income received are set out below.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Cardboard ...	436	3	0	3599	4	4
Cast Iron	7	9	3	48	13	4
Baled Tins	26	18	0	139	14	9
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	11	0	2	190	7	6
Miscellaneous	1	2	2	8	0	6
Non-Ferrous Scrap	1	11	0	231	1	10
Light Iron	26	18	0	87	9	8
Total ...	511	2	3	£4304	11	11

Monthly Income.

		1955.	£	s.	d.
April	...	...	274	5	0
May	...	...	295	13	1
June	...	...	428	2	6
July	...	...	463	8	5
August	...	...	359	18	11
September		...	390	14	11
October		...	331	18	3
November		...	342	16	1
December		...	345	15	4
		1956.			
January	...	...	371	5	2
February	...	...	323	14	4
March	...	...	376	19	11
			<hr/>		
			£4,304	11	11

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

Private Builders.

Since the war private builders have completed 98 houses and provided 30 housing units by conversion to flats, 9 houses W.R. Police.

Properties Owned and Controlled by the Council as at 1st April, 1956.

Description	Bung.	A.1	A.1.F.	A.2.F.	A.2	A.3	A.4	Shops	Gar- ages	Total
Pre-War ...	62	—	—	—	337	451	56	—	—	906
Post-War ...	28	—	130	142	290	370	—	—	—	960
Pre-fabs ...	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Dockfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Victoria Road ..	—	16	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	41
Miscellaneous...	—	2	9	6	8	4	2	5	4	40
Total ...	90	18	139	148	758	865	58	5	4	2085

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council.

New Houses erected during the year ... 146.

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1956:—

Permanent	...	985
Conversion	...	12
Pre-fabs.	...	100
		<hr/>
		1097
		<hr/>

Applicants re-housed from 1st April 1955, to 31st March, 1956.

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Total
Overcrowding: Statutory ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
do. Moral ...	—	—	—	12	—	12
do. Local ...	—	—	2	1	—	3
Sufficient Accommodation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Cases ...	1	2	3	—	—	6
M.O.H. Cases ...	—	2	5	5	—	12
Clearance Areas ...	9	35	87	38	2	171
Individual Unfit Properties ...	2	1	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	12	40	97	59	2	210

12 families re-housed during the year were without separate accommodation.

51 tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate overcrowding and to release unused bedrooms.

The above information relating to properties owned by the Council and to applicants re-housed has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses.

North Ward	...	441
South Ward	...	576
East Ward ...	...	802
West Ward ...	...	133
Central Ward	...	412
		<hr/>
		2,364
		<hr/>

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Housing Inspections, 1955

Number of Houses Inspected	114
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Visits in respect of overcrowding	18
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—	
(a) Preliminary	5
(b) Statutory	0
Number of Notices complied with	5
Re-inspections	342
Visits re Habitation Certificates	162
Removals to Council Houses	6
Visits re Building Byelaws	—
Improvement Grants	128
Certificates of disrepair	34

Housing Defects Remedied, 1955

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	3
Windows repaired and properly hung	20
Window frames mastic pointed	4
Skylights repaired	—
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	2
Roofs repaired	2
Plastered walls repaired	9
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	9
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	1
Fall pipes renewed	3
Walls repointed	4
Cement rendering renewed	4
Ranges repaired or renewed	5
Staircases and fencing repaired	—
Chimneys and flues repaired	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	8

Demolition of Houses.

Houses still standing upon which Demolition Orders or undertakings were operative on December 31st, 1955:—

Victoria Park, No. 27a.

Briggate, Shipley, Nos. 70 and 72.

Overcrowding.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Department in all matters relating to the re-housing of tenants from clearance areas, overcrowded houses and from individual unfit properties. The figures given below are of little use in assessing the extent of any overcrowding which may exist in the town, but it is true to say that the problem of statutory overcrowding, as defined by the Housing Act, 1936, has generally been overcome.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.

A	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1955	4
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	7
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	33
B		Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1955	—
C	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	14

Verminous Houses.

Four houses infested with bugs and four with fleas were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected before removal. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding.

In addition one house was sprayed for woodworm and one for cockroaches.

The number of cases of bugs found is now very small as compared with 20 years ago, when it was not unusual to discover up to 120 cases each year. The introduction of modern insecticides, together with the improved standard of cleanliness has resulted in this reduction. The flea also does not seem to be quite so prevalent as formerly.

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:—

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	...					89
Total						111

Non-resident Distributors numbered 16.

Bacterial Examination of Milk.

			Samples Submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
T.T.Pasteurised	...	...	22	21	0	1
T.T. Certified	...	...	37	31	6	0
Pasteurised	...	...	25	25	0	0
Ungraded	...	...	1	1	0	0
			—	—	—	—
			85	78	6	1
			—	—	—	—

Samples taken by W.R.C.C.

Past. (produced in Shipley)	15	15	0	0
T.T. Past. (produced in Shipley)	2	2	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	102	102	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Biological Examination of Milk.

Seven samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the purpose of examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All proved negative.

There are six premises in the District registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only three regularly produce ice cream. Eleven inspections were made during the year. Since the coming into force of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, many premises and shops making Ice Cream have ceased production and now purchase supplies from wholesalers.

In addition 130 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Inspections numbered 23.

Bacterial Examination.

Results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory are as follows:-

Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3	0	3	0	0

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Since the first of July, 1954, when control over slaughtering and meat distribution by the Ministry of Food ceased, there has been a steady decline in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. This has been due to the fact that many butchers who were obliged to purchase their meat from the Abattoir, now prefer to purchase carcase meat at one of the wholesale markets in nearby towns and in addition the reopening of several private slaughterhouses in surrounding districts no doubt contributed to the reduction. The number of animals slaughtered showed a reduction of 6,471 compared with 1954.

Animals killed during the year:—	1955
Beasts	1,752
Calves	101
Sheep	4,730
Pigs	2,823
	<hr/>
Total ...	9,406
	<hr/>

The number of cows killed was 142, or 8.1% of the beasts, a slight reduction from the previous year.

Meat Inspection.

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1955.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR						
	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
NUMBER INSPECTED	1610	142	101	4730	2823	
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:						
Whole Carcasses condemned...	1	1	1	1	5	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	606	69	0	526	170	
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	37.70%	49.29%	.99%	11.14%	6.19%	
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole Carcasses condemned...	0	1	0	0	2	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	105	28	0	0	203	
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	6.52%	20.42%	0	0	7.26%	

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the Public Abattoir.

BEASTS—TUBERCULOSIS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses	1	530
Quarters of Beef	5	575
Briskets	3	60
Buttocks	1	100
Heads and Tongues	57	1,824
Livers	16	256
Lungs	55	550
Hearts	3	15
Skirts	0	0
Stomachs	1	20
Mesenteries and Intestines	4	116
		<hr/> 4,046 <hr/>

PIGS—TUBERCULOSIS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses	2	155
Heads	63	794
Lungs	120	360
Mesenteries	7	24
Plucks	6	37
Livers	14	42
Quarters of Pork... ..	2	100
		<u>1,512</u>

Calves—None.

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcass (Acute Enteritis and Peritonitis)	1	740
Carcass (Septic Mastitis)	1	1,310
Livers (Distomatosis) ...	570	9,120
Livers (Angioma) ...	9	144
Livers (Cirrhosis) ...	43	688
Livers (Abscess) ...	43	688
Udders (Mastitis) ...	8	51
Stomach (Abomatitis) ...	1	20
Kidneys (Nephritis) ...	2	4
Intestine (Enteritis) ...	1	20
Beef (Bruised)		70
		<u>12,855</u>

PIGS.

	No.	Weight in lbs.
Carcasses (Acute Hepatitis)	1	80
Carcass (Septic Enteritis)	1	140
Livers (Cirrhosis) ...	120	450
Lungs (Pneumonia) ...	14	42
Lungs (Pleurisy) ...	7	21
Lungs (Congestion) ...	20	65
Trimnings (Enteritis) ...	3	13
Carcass (Swine Erysipelas)	1	140
Carcass (Nephritis) ...	1	140
Carcass (Enteritis) ...	1	70
		<u>1,161</u>

CALVES.
None.

SHEEP.

	No.	Weight in lbs.			
Shank (Bruised) ...	1	4			
Carcass (Emaciation and Congestion)	1	50			
Lungs (Pleurisy) ...	2	4			
Forequarters (Abscess) ...	1	12			
Livers (Distoma) ...	622	1,042			
		<hr/> 1,112 <hr/>			
		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	9	4	3	22	
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	1	0	2	12	
		<hr/> 10	5	2	6 <hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Sampling.

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

100 samples were taken, 63 of milk, 34 of other foods and 3 of drugs. All samples were genuine except 1 sample of milk 11.3% deficient in fat, and one "buttered" teacake, subsequently reported to be margarine. The vendors were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

Inspections of Food Premises.

Butcher's Shops ...	401
Manufacture of Sausages, etc. ...	26
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	329
Fried Fish Shops	18
Bakehouses	55
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	169
Grocers' Shops	93
Public Abattoir	51 —
Markets	97
Licensed Premises	18
Cafes' Restaurants	13
Ice Cream—Manufacturers' Premises	11
Ice Cream—Shops Registered for Sale only	23
Industrial Canteens	9
Wholesale Premises	32
School Canteens...	4

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	224	4	228	24
Private Nursing Homes ...	20	—	20	2
Maternity Hospitals	701	17	718	74
	945	21	966	100

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	226
Private Midwives	1
Private Nursing Homes	46
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	477
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	750

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	1
Nursing Homes	59

Hospitals:

Keighley St. John's	30
Halifax General	5
Bradford St. Luke's	144
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	5
Other Hospitals	3
	247

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

477 women were delivered. 8 cases were emergency admissions. 10.12 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.24.

Special Statistics.

There were six forceps deliveries out of 477 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 6 neo-natal deaths. 3 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

Patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 259. Mr. Craig also paid 32 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 5 babies.

Transfers.

20 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 471 women received Gas and Air Analgesia.

Midwives' Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	9
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	10
(3) Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	74
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	2
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—					

					No. issued because of complications arising during/in				
					Preg-	Labour	Lying-	The	Total
					nancy		in	Child	
Domiciliary Cases									
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act					10	42	3	8	63
(ii) Others					—	1	—	1	2
Cases in Institutions					—	5	1	—	6
Total					10	48	4	9	71

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 7 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| (ii) Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

											Average Rate for 10
Districts	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	years
Shipley ...	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	0.9
Bingley ...	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.0
Baildon ...	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 14.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined ...	...	...	...	...	53	59
Needing Treatment...	...	...	...	...	37	59
Treated ...	...	...	...	...	37	71

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions ...	...	...	...	...	331	130
Anæsthetics: Local ...	...	...	...	...	4	7
General ...	...	...	...	...	44	41
Fillings ...	...	...	...	...	21	36
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	19	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	—	14
Dentures provided ...	...	...	...	...	31	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

			Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	...	...	48	84	529
Bingley ...	...	...	41	33	221

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	88	205	701	8
Maternity Home	51	552	755	15
Total, Shipley		757	1456	
Bingley	48	110	393	8
Baildon	26	42	162	6
*Denholme... ..	26	9	28	1
Totals for Division		918	2039	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Family Planning Association.

The past year has been one of continued progress in the work of the Family Planning Association. Dr. Buckle, Hon. Medical Officer to the Association, reports as follows:—

“71 sessions have been held, with a total attendance of 1,458 patients, of which 551 were first visits—an increase of 124 on last year.

By mid August the number of patients was becoming more than could be dealt with by one Medical Officer. Dr. Ling, therefore, was appointed as a second Medical Officer, and has been holding a session on the same evening since the end of August, 1955.

The following table gives the various groups by whom patients have been referred:—

Patients referred by: ...	1955/6	1954/5
General practitioners.....	190	176
Friends	210	96
Health Visitors, Nurses and Midwives.....	77	80
Transfers from other Clinics.....	34	42
Marriage Guidance	20	22
Other sources	20	11

Below are set out the districts from which patients have been drawn:—

	1955/6	1954/5
Bradford and District.....	260	172
Shipley and District	106	91
Keighley and District.....	112	101
Bingley and District	27	33
Leeds, Pudsey and Aireborough	19	12
Wharfedale	12	—
Skipton, Colne and Barnoldswick.....	15	18

It will be noted that patients from Bradford and district still constitute the largest number attending the clinic—in fact, almost the sum of the other patients.

I would wish to express my appreciation of the work done by the various voluntary associations for the Family Planning Association clinic. Without their help, the clinics would be unable to carry on—the amount of clerical work done per session is quite considerable. My thanks go also to the nurses and nursing auxiliary who have dealt sum of the other districts added together.

1955/6

Total number of doctors' sessions	71
Total number of new patients	551
Average number of new patients per doctor	7.7

Dr. Ling Dr. Buckle

Total number of patients seen	393	1065
Total number of new patients seen	168	383
Total number of clinics	26	45

~~The following figures give the various reasons for attending given by patients.~~

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resident in the Division showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs., ozs.	Feeding: A=Artificially Fed B=Breast Fed	Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy or labour
INSTITUTIONAL								
M	1 1 55	1 11	—	22	1 1 55	13 hrs.	Prematurity	Premature rupture of membranes
F	2 1 55	5 1	A	40	—	—	—	—
M	3 1 55	5 4	B	36	—	—	—	—
F	20 1 55	1 12	—	27	20 1 55	14 hrs.	Prematurity	Post partum haemorrhage
F	23 1 55	3 10½	A	30	—	—	—	—
F	12 2 55	5 0	B	38	—	—	—	—
F	22 2 55	1 2	—	24 Twin	23 2 55	24 hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	22 2 55	1 2	—	24 Twin	23 2 55	24 hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	25 2 55	2 4	—	26	26 2 55	1 day	Prematurity	—
M	4 3 55	5 7	B	40	—	—	—	—
M	20 3 55	5 8	A	40	—	—	—	—
M	28 3 55	4 1	A	33	—	—	—	Premature rupture of membranes
F	21 4 55	5 3	B + A	39	—	—	—	Toxaemia of pregnancy
F	23 4 55	5 8	A	34	—	—	—	Hypertension
M	12 5 55	5 3	B	40	—	—	—	Albumen in urine
F	13 5 55	4 10	A	35	—	—	—	—
F	15 5 55	4 13	B + A	40	—	—	—	—
M	23 5 55	4 10	A	38	—	—	—	—
F	25 5 55	5 2	A	38	—	—	—	—
M	27 5 55	4 8	A	37 Twin	—	—	—	—
M	27 5 55	5 6	A	37 Twin	—	—	—	—
F	28 5 55	5 0	A	40	—	—	—	Bronchitis and slight Pneumonia, Anaemic
F	3 6 55	5 8	B + A	32	—	—	—	—
M	9 6 55	3 15	B	34	—	—	—	—
M	10 6 55	4 14	A	33	—	—	—	—
M	15 6 55	4 14	A	39	—	—	—	—
F	21 6 55	5 2	A	40	—	—	—	—
F	21 6 55	5 7	A	37	—	—	—	—
M	23 6 55	5 3	A	38	—	—	—	—
F	25 6 55	5 4	B	38	—	—	—	—
M	26 6 55	5 0	A	42	—	—	—	Ruptured membranes In Hospital 3/52 before confinement Post maturity - Labour induced
M	10 7 55	4 8	A	30	—	—	—	—
F	22 7 55	4 14	A	34	—	—	—	—
F	14 8 55	4 4	A	35 Twin	—	—	—	—
F	14 8 55	4 14	A	35 Twin	—	—	—	—
M	15 8 55	5 6	—	36	15 8 55	7 hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	27 8 55	5 8	B 3/52 + A	40	—	—	—	—
M	29 8 55	2 9	—	32 Twin	29 8 55	3½ hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	29 8 55	3 7	A	32 Twin	—	—	—	Prolonged labour Forceps delivery do.
F	30 8 55	4 11	A	40	—	—	—	do.
F	24 9 55	3 4	A	32	27 9 55	3 days	Prematurity	Cardiac operation for mitral stenosis 12.9.55
F	1 10 55	4 1	—	27	4 10 55	3 days	—	—
M	4 10 55	4 12	B	31	—	—	—	Albuminuria Ante-partum haemorrhage
M	5 10 55	4 10	A	30	—	—	—	Ante-partum haemorrhage
M	6 10 55	4 9	A	36	—	—	—	Ante-partum haemorrhage
F	22 10 55	3 0	A	32	—	—	—	Ante-partum haemorrhage
M	31 10 55	5 6	B 17 days	40	—	—	—	Hypertension
M	3 11 55	4 4	—	40	4 11 55	13½ hrs.	Tear of tentorium	Hypertension
F	4 11 55	4 12	B	35	—	—	—	Surgical induction of labour
F	10 11 55	4 12	A	35	—	—	—	—
M	30 11 55	5 8	B + A	40	—	—	—	—
F	14 12 55	5 3	B + A	40	—	—	—	—
M	18 12 55	3 8	A	32	—	—	—	—
M	28 12 55	5 2	—	39	30 12 55	2 days 8 hrs.	Pneumonia and multiple congenital abnormalities	—
F	31 12 55	5 4	A	23	—	—	—	Blood pressure and toxæmia
M	22 3 55	4 0	—	31	—	—	Stillborn	Medical and surgical induction
M	3 7 55	3 0	—	36	—	—	Stillborn	Rh. Negative
F	11 7 55	4 6	—	—	—	—	Stillborn	Prolapsed cord
M	17 7 55	3 8	—	35	—	—	Stillborn	Brow presentation
F	6 9 55	4 8	—	30	—	—	Stillborn	Medical induction
F	17 9 55	2 7	—	30	—	—	Stillborn	Placenta Praevia
F	7 11 55	5 7	—	38	—	—	Stillborn	Toxaemia at 30/40
DOMICILIARY								
M	17 2 55	2 0	—	28 Twin	17 2 55	2½ hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	17 2 55	1 12	—	28 Twin	17 2 55	1 hr.	Prematurity	—
F	28 2 55	5 0	A	36	—	—	—	Low lying placenta
F	3 4 55	5 4	A	38	—	—	—	Slight ante-partum haemorrhage
M	25 5 55	5 4	B	40	—	—	—	—
F	7 6 55	5 2	B	40	—	—	—	—
F	5 7 55	5 8	A	34	—	—	—	—
F	8 11 55	3 12	B 3/52	37	—	—	—	—
M	3 12 55	5 4	A	35	—	—	—	—
F	10 12 55	5 8	A	40	—	—	—	—
M	13 12 55	5 8	A	38	—	—	—	—
M	20 12 55	5 2	—	40	—	—	Stillborn	—
F	26 12 55	3 0	—	36	—	—	Stillborn	—

Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
Congenital Deformity	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
All causes ...	17	1	1	—	19	—	—	2	—	21

INFANT MORTALITY.

Shipley.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Deformity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	147	767	5624	38
Wrose ...	97	228	1470	15
TOTAL SHIPLEY		995	7094	
Bingley ...	51	415	2683	53
Harden ...	26	39	393	15
Wilsden ...	24	83	507	21
Cullingworth ...	24	56	482	20
Cottingley ...	11	86	329	30
TOTAL BINGLEY		679	4394	
BAILDON ...	48	197	1561	33
DENHOLME ...	26	57	314	12
TOTALS - DIVISION		1928	13363	

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1 ...	2	3
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	28	29
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	33	32
Children aged 5 and over ...	66	66
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1 ...	13	30
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	447	229
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	493	461
Children aged 5 and over ...	1075	948
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest ...	35	61
Skin ...	8	3
Post-infectious diseases ...	7	39
Post-operative conditions ...	2	12
Rickets ...	18	17
Pinks disease ...	1	—
Others ...	58	139
Number of sessions held ...	98	97
Average attendance per session ...	21	17

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile, she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley ...	50	116	479	1623	1006	1466	2674	7414
Bingley ...	21	27	263	967	614	743	1352	3987
Baildon ...	2	2	115	203	128	183	505	1138
Denholme ...	23	61	47	441	228	641	674	2115
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1275	1275
Totals for Division	96	206	904	3234	1976	3033	6480	15929

DAY NURSERIES.

NURSERY				No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attendances	Average Daily Attendance
Manor Lane, Shipley	...	...	...	50	22	394	18
Saltaire	...	...	...	50	246	5850	24
Bingley	...	...	...	50	102	842	9
Baildon	...	...	...	50	102	1690	17
Totals				...	...	8776	...

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1955 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	207	202	409	100	12.60
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2	0.49	0.06
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.24	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	4	7	1.71	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	—	10	2.44	0.31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7	7	1.71	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3	0.73	0.09
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	14	34	8.31	1.05
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1	0.24	0.03
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	27	32	59	14.43	1.82
Coronary disease, angina	56	29	85	20.78	2.62
Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	12	18	4.40	0.55
Other heart disease	19	28	47	11.49	1.45
Other circulatory disease	8	13	21	5.13	0.65
Influenza	3	1	4	0.98	0.12
Pneumonia	13	11	24	5.87	0.74
Bronchitis	10	12	22	5.38	0.68
Other diseases of respiratory system...	1	2	3	0.73	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	6	—	6	1.47	0.18
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	0.24	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6	1.47	0.18
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	0.49	0.06
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	19	34	8.31	1.05
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1	0.24	0.03
All other accidents	3	6	9	2.20	0.28
Suicide	—	2	2	0.49	0.06
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1890-1955

YEAR					Respiratory					
	Crude		Crude		Disease		Infantile		Phthisis	
	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate		Mortality		Death-rate	
1890	...	23.0	...	17.6	...	4.7	...	129	...	1.0
1895	...	24.3	...	17.9	...	3.1	...	185	...	2.0
1900	...	23.0	...	17.0	...	3.8	...	172	...	1.5
1905	...	21.9	...	15.3	...	3.6	...	132	...	1.2
1910	...	19.8	...	14.4	...	2.5	...	89	...	1.2
1915	...	17.7	...	15.0	...	2.5	...	108	...	0.8
1920	...	19.9	...	13.8	...	2.5	...	130	...	0.96
1925	...	15.8	...	14.7	...	2.6	...	95	...	0.60
1929	...	14.5	...	13.5	...	1.8	...	86	...	0.81
1930	...	13.6	...	12.7	...	1.45	...	77	...	0.54
1932	...	13.5	...	12.2	...	0.69	...	53	...	0.49
1933	...	13.7	...	12.9	...	1.47	...	81	..	0.33
1934	...	13.6	...	12.2	...	0.59	...	48	...	0.49
1935	...	12.0	...	13.5	...	1.04	...	71	...	0.36
1936	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	1.24	...	64	...	0.39
1937	...	14.6	...	14.9	...	1.16	...	64	...	0.65
1938	...	13.8	...	12.2	...	0.84	...	42	...	0.29
1939	...	14.1	...	12.9	...	1.22	...	55	...	0.45
1940	...	13.5	...	13.4	...	1.67	...	41	...	0.28
1941	...	13.1	...	12.8	...	1.10	...	54	...	0.48
1942	...	15.7	...	12.3	...	1.11	...	46	...	0.30
1943	...	18.1	...	15.2	...	1.59	...	40	...	0.51
1944	...	19.2	...	14.0	...	1.46	...	43	...	0.38
1945	...	14.7	...	12.6	...	1.65	...	57	...	0.28
1946	...	20.2	...	13.8	...	1.35	...	46	...	0.26
1947	...	22.4	...	13.0	...	1.29	...	38	...	0.50
1948	...	17.0	...	12.0	...	1.29	...	40	...	0.21
1949	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	1.32	...	22	...	0.25
1950	...	17.0	...	12.4	...	1.18	...	16	...	0.15
1951	...	15.9	...	13.4	...	1.97	...	31	...	0.18
1952	...	15.8	...	13.2	...	1.72	...	35	...	0.18
1953	..	15.2	...	11.2	...	1.59	...	26	...	0.09
1954	...	14.6	...	11.3	...	1.16	...	21	...	0.18
1955	...	14.4	...	12.6	...	1.63	...	19	...	0.06

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos. Cases Deaths	
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	3	6	9	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	45	24
Whooping Cough	1	6	6	6	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1
Measles	15	51	89	96	111	309	6	—	2	2	2	—	683	7
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	1	4	2	10	6	31	5
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Food Poisoning...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	12	8	3	22	12	10	15	5	3
Whooping Cough..	5	4	9	13	6	6	16	3	—
Measles ...	379	298	6	—	163	128	218	101	73
Pneumonia ...	17	7	4	3	3	9	16	2	1
Dysentery...	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths in Shipley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non		Respiratory		Non	
			Respiratory	Female			Respiratory	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	23	15	—	—	2	—	—	—

Meteorological Statistics for the Year.
Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall.

1955.	Highest Maximum Temperature.	Lowest Maximum Temperature.	Average Mean Temperature.	Total Sunshine (hours).	Total Rain (inches).	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	51	29	35.4	29.4	1.82	5	13
February	48	31	32.9	64.1	2.34	1	16
March...	53	34	36.4	126.0	2.59	3	5
April ...	66	49	48.0	149.7	.89	—	—
May ...	68	43	47.5	194.0	2.58	—	—
June ...	70	49	54.4	155.8	1.84	—	—
July ...	81	59	62.7	250.6	1.02	—	—
August	79	62	62.9	168.3	.82	—	—
September	71	57	56.5	147.4	1.33	1	—
October	68	44	47.8	113.8	2.16	—	—
November	59	38	43.9	36.7	2.59	5	—
December	55	32	40.4	35.5	4.44	4	5

